ready been fixed?"
I am tired of saying that nothing at all is certain out that. I wish nothing more would be said about it there is really something definite to say; but I super I must put up with hearing the rumors day after with trifling variations."

THE COACHING PARADE TO-DAY.

TO START IN CENTRAL PARK INSTEAD OF MADISON

Admirers of four-in-hand driving will be out in ferce to-day in Central Park and along Fifth ave., to see the annual parade of the Coaching Club. This spectacle has become a feature of the spring ceason which is annually looked for and enjoyed thousands. Although the club young it grows steadily, and paratively for a number of years has given parades which compare not unfavorably with similar displays on the other side of the Atlantic. The annual parade took place in Paris last Thursday and numbered seventeen drags, led by Prince Troubetskot and Mr. Ridgway. With bugles playing and champagne bottles popping they drove to a suburban race-course, La Marche. picnicked for the afternoon, returning dinner at the Princess de in the evening. The parade of the Four-in-Hand Club in England assembles about thirty drags and that of the Road Club, which includes coaches of all sorts and de grees, about 120. The Duke of Beautort is president of oth clubs and the annual drives are prominent incidents of London life.

Some of the most prominent members of the New-York Club will not be seen to-morrow. T. A. Haveneyer is in Europe, having sold out his handsome team last Spring. The veteran whip, Colonel Delancey A. Kane, is in mourning. Twelve or thirteen coaches are as many as are expected to assemble and they will meet at the Webster Monument in the Park and start at 5 p. m. The change of the starting-point from Madison Square to the Park is owing to the bad pavement in Fifth-ave, and the crowd of carriages making it difficult and dangerous to drive through. The line of coaches will wheel just before the start, giving an exhibition of skill in driving. The route will then be up the West Drive, making the longest detour possible, and down the East Drive and through Fifth-ave, around Madison Square to the Hotel Branswick, where the annual dinner will be enjoyed. The table will be graced with a floral coach made of violets, carnations and other flowers in panels to represent a painted coach. There will be three ladies and three gentlemen on each drag, the married members having their wives beside them on the box seat. The charming costumes of the fadies are conceded to be the authoritative indication of the summer styles. As for the members of the club, they will wear their uniform of dark green coat, high white hats, drab tronsers and Kerseymere waisteoats. The members who are expected to turn out are William Jay, president; J. V. Parker, August Belmont, Francis R. Rives, J. R. Roosevelt, Richard Mortimer, Pierre Lordiard, F. K. Sturghs, Colonel Leane H. Reed, George G. Haven, W. F. Morgan, Hugo Frifsch and Frederick Eronson, secretary. The police will keep the drives clear for the coaches to pass. The coaches may be distinguished as follows: Club will not be seen to-morrow. T. A. Havemeyer is in tinguished as follows:
Colonel William Jay, president, canary body and red
under-carriage, with chestnut wheelers and roan and

under-earriage, with chestnut wheelers and roan and gray leaders.

J. V. Parker, blue body, black and striped under-carriage, with chestnut leaders and wheelers.

August Belmont, maroon body and striped under-carringe, with hay leaders and wheelers.

Francis R. Rives, blue and red body and under carriage, gray leaders and wheelers.

J. R. Roosevelt, blue and red body and under-carriage, with bay and gray cross leaders and wheelers.

R. Mortimer, buff body and green striped under-carriage, with belestnut and gray leaders and wheelers.

Pierre Lorriard, canary body and green and yellow under-carriage, with brown leaders and wheelers.

F. K. Sturgis, claret body and canary under-carriage and roan and chestnut leaders and wheelers.

Colonel Isaac H. Reed, blue body and red under-carriage, with bay leaders and wheelers.

George G. Haven, marooon body with red striped under-carriage and roan and chestnut leaders and wheelers.

W. F. Morgan, the "old reliable" coach Pioneer, with

w. F. Morgan, the "old reliable" coach Pioneer, with thite body and red under-carriage, and black leaders and chestnut wheelers.

Frederick Bronson, acting vice-president, blue body and red under-carriage, and chestnut and roan leaders

and wheelers.

Hugo Fritsch, Tantivy coach, crimson body and wheels,

cross match team of chestnuts and browns.

WILL THE ST. NICHOLAS CLUB MOVE! THE YOUNGER MEMBERS ANXIOUS FOR A CLUR-

HOUSE IN FIFTH-AVE. For a number of years the project of remov-

ing the quarters of the St. Nicholas Club from its present house, No. 12 East Twenty-ninth-st., to some house in Pifth-ave, has been agitated. It will be brought squarely before the club at a meeting which will probably be held about June 1. Twelve members of the moving faction have signed a request for a call. The progressive element of the club scored a decided victory at the last club election, electing the majority of the officers, including the president, Augustus Van Courtlandt. Since the they have only waited for a favorable time to act on the subject of moving into Fifth-ave. The club now has about 360 members, although the limit is 300. The others are honorary members, either sons of members, clergymen or members of the Army or Navy. These may enjoy the privileges of the club on paying the initation fee, but are ineligible to office until they become full members and pay annual dues. The dues are \$50 \$15,000 yearly. Beside this, the restaurant is leased for \$100 a month. The club is said to have about \$25,000 in bank, and is on a sound financial basis. This, the St. Nicholas Club men claim, is a better showing than many

Nicholas Club men claim, is a better showing than many other clubs can make.

The older members of the St. Nicholas have insisted on Resping a retired and quiet club-house. The views of the younger men, who are now the stronger, were expressed by one of them as follows: "We believe that no fashionable uptown club has any Ebusiness to be off of Fifth-ave. That is where all the pretty young ladies parade and that is where the young men want to have their club window to see them as they pass. The club has been run by a lot of old fogies long enough. They are pieasant old gentiemen, but they do not frequent the club as much as the young men and they are not upto the spirit of the times. There are several satisfactory houses that we can get on the avenue, and once there we can increase our membership and keep pace with the most flourishing of the other clubs. Our present house is in a side street and is not commodious, light or cheery."

A CLASS FOR THE STUDY OF EMERSON. A class of ladies and gentlemen, mostly connected with the Second Unitarian Church in Brooklyn, have been engaged during the winter in a systematic study of the works of Ralph Waldo Emerson. They have met twice a month, on Sanday evenings, in the Sunday school room, which has often been crowded. At each meeting an essay has been read and a general discussion has followed. Much interest has been manifested at the meetings. The opening cosary was read by Mr. Chaiwick, the minister of the church, who also contributed two other cosarys to the series one on Emerson the Patrot (afterward printed in The Index), and one on Emerson the Poet. The Rev. Theodore C. Williams, of All Souis Courch, this city, discussed Emerson's Religion, and Thomas G. Shearman his Cosmopolitanism. Most of the other cessays, on Emerson as a Reformer, a Lover of Nature, a Prophet of Culture, a Philosopher, etc., have been furnished by members of the class, including Z. Sampson, the president; Professor Franklin W. Hooper, of the Adelphi Academy; Dr. Lewis G. Janes and Samuel B. Bartlett. meeting an essay has been read and a general discussion

The meetings will be brought to a close to-morrow night, when an essay on the Philosophy of Poetry, with special reference to Emerson, will be read in the charch by Professor Charles Carroll Everett, dean of the Divinity School at Cambridge. Dr. Everett will also preach for Mr. Chadwick to-morrow morning.

DRAGGING A CHILD THROUGH THE STREET. Dennis Crowley and Michael Gormley were walking down Desbrosses-st. toward the ferry about 9 p. m. yesterday when they saw an Italian dragging a little girl by the hand. Suspecting something wrong, they spoke to the Italian, but desisted when he threatened them with a knife which he took out of a side pocket. The men followed the Italian and the child to the ferry and crossed to Jersey-City with them. When they left the boat they called Policeman Morris's attention to the case and he took the Italian and the girl to the First Precinct Police Station. There the Italian gave his name as Jose Zizzi, of No. 195 Bleecker-st. He said that he met the girl in the street, and seeing that she was lost, he proposed to take her home. He had argent business with a friend in Jersey City, and he decided to take the child with him and conduct her to her home on his retarn. The child, who is only seven years old, said that her name was Marie Zule, and that her mother, who lives at No. 2 Greene-st., gave her five cents and sent her out for a loaf of bread. The Italian met her shortly after she left the house and dragged her with him. He threatened her with a knife and she was afraid to scream. Zizzi was locked up on a charge of kidnapping. The police believe that he is a padrone. ened them with a knife which he took out of a side pocket.

POUTY BODIES WAITING TO BE CREMATED.

The dissectors of the United States Cremation Company (limited), of which the Rev. J. D. Beugless, chaplain of the United States Navy, is president, yester-day perfected all arrangements for the rapid completion of the chapel and furnace on their grounds at Mount Olivet, L. L. J. B. Brown, Augustas C. Cobb and C. W. H. Dreper, the Bulking Committee, were given full power to complete the structure awaiting which nearly ferty bodies are in vanits.

A FORTHCOMING BOOK BY MISS CLEVELAND. Washington, May 22 .- Miss Cleveland, who has been visiting friends in New-York for some days past, returned to Washington to-day. She was accompanied by Miss Nelson, of New-York. It is understood that Miss Cleveland, while in New-York, placed the manuscript of a book in the hands of a publisher, who will soon issue it. The name of the publisher and the title of the book have not yet been announced.

NO DEATHS AT PLYMOUTH. WILKESBARRE, May 22 .- No deaths occurred at Plymouth to-day and no new cases were reported. This gives rise to a more hopeful feeling.

DEATH OF VICTOR HUGO.

THE POET DYING WITHOUT SUFFERING. REFUSING TO SEE A PRIEST-THE BODY TO BE

BURIED IN THE PANTHEON BY THE STATE, Paris, May 22.-Victor Hugo died at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. He passed away peacefully with-out suffering. His death has caused profound emotion in the capital. Hts residence is surrounded by large crowds. M. Floquet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, has requested M. Allain-Targe, Minister of the Interior, to allow the coffin to lie under the Arc de Triomphe for twenty-four hours. The Municipal Council has expressed the wish that the body be interred in the Pautheon. This wish will be considered by the Council of Ministers to-morrow. The death of M. Hugo dwarfs every other subject, political as well as social.

The poet's condition was so manifestly worse this norning that his death was regarded as certain to take place within a few hours. When this fact became known, Cardinal Guibert, the Archbishop of Paris, went specially to M. Hugo's residence, offering to visit him,

and administer spiritual aid and the rites of the Catholic Church. M. Lockroy, the poet's son-in-law replied declining with thanks the Archbishop's tender, and saying for the dying man: "Victor Hugo is expecting death, but he does not desire the services of a priest.' In the Senate M. Le Royer delivered a enlogy on M. Huge. The speaker said that for the last sixty years

Victor Hugo had been the admiration of France and the World. He had now entered immortality. His glory belonged to no party but to all men.

Prime Minister Brisson delivered a eulogy in the Chamber of Deputies. He said that the whole nation mourned the loss of Victor Hugo, and moved that the funeral of the poet be conducted at the State's expense. The motion was greeted with applause. The Senate and Chamber adjourned in respect to the death of Hugo. The day of the funeral will be declared a day of national mourning, on which all the Government offices, the schools and the theatres shall be closed.

It is reported that M. Hugo bequeathed his manuscripts to France and that he left it to the Republic to select a burial place for his remains, and to decide as to the form of his funeral.

The newspapers of Paris appear in mourning this even-

ing. It is believed that the funeral will be the grandest seen in France for a century. The poet was sketched as he lay on his death-bed by the great painter Bonnat, who will transfer to canvas the impression taken.

SKETCH OF THE POET'S CAREER. The Vicomte Victor Marie Hugo was born in Besauçon, a strongly fortified place in the Department of Doubs, February 26, 1802. His family had been noble since 1531-one of the most distinguished of Lorraine. His father-General Joseph Léopold Sigisbert Hugo, who commanded the garrison at Besançon and who had been a volunteer soldier of the Republic-under the Empire had risen to be a General and Governor of several Spanish provinces. His mother, the cultivated daughter of a Nautes shipowher, had shared in the campaigus of her husband, especially in the Vendée. The child was carried with the army to Italy, and went also with his parents to Elba, Corsica and Switzerland. Before he was seven years old he had been on the banks of the Arno and the Tiber and the shores of Naples Bay. In 1800 he was taken to Paris, where for two years, under the care of his mother, he studied the classics with an old priest, having for his fellow-pupils his brother, Eu gene, and the young girl who afterward became his wife, His father having been appointed major-dome of Joseph Benaparte, then King of Spain, young Victor went with him to Madrid, where he was placed in a seminary for nobles, and being half starved be consoled himself by writing verses. He was then only ten years old. He returned with his mother to Paris in 1812, where his class cal education was continued by his old teacher. His father, who did not regard his son's poetical predilections with much complacency, then sent im to a school where he was to prepare for the Poly technic. He studied mathematics, and soon distinguished himself in that branch of study; but he still wrote poetry, and at fourteen had composed a tragedy called Irtaméne," and two lyries, "Rich and Poor" and "The Canadian Girl," which were full of promise. The French Academy in 1817 offered a prize for the best poem of the advantages of study, and young Victor became a ompetitor. His poem received honorable mention, but the prize was withheld, because the judges would not believe that such a work could have come from the unassisted band of a boy of fifteen. He won three prizes in succession from the Toulouse Academy of Floral Games, his three poems being entitled "The Virgins of Verdun," "The Re-establishment of the Statue of Henry IV.," and "Moses on the Nile." The merit of these productions made him famous, and his first volume, 'Odes and Ballads" (1822), added to his reputation. In 1823 he printed a novel called "Han d'Islande," and a year or two later he contributed to The Literary Conservative the romance of "Bug-Targal," which was translated into English in 1826. He printed a second volume

of "Odes and Ballads" in 1826. He was at this time

much in favor with the Government and especially with

Louis XVIII., who bestowed upon him a pension.

LEADER OF THE ROMANTICISTS. At this period began the renowned war between the romanticists and the classicists. Of the former, Hugo was the acknowledged leader. He had already more liberal in his politics, and his associates were Sainte-Beuve, Emile Deschamps, A. de Vigny, Boulanger, the painter, and Dana, the sculptor. These ardent spirits established, for the promulgation of their ideas, the Cénacle and a newspaper, Lu Muse Française. In 1827 Hugo produced his drama of "Cromwell." This, unsuited to the stage, was regarded as an example of the literary reforms demanded by the new school; and was prefaced by a treatise on æsthetics. In 1829, Hugo having witnessed the execution of the assassin of the Duc de Berri in 1820, conceived a great dislike for punishment by death. He began the next day after witnessing another execution to write "The Last Day of a Condemned Prisoner." It was published in 1829 and was much read and talked of. "Les Orientales" had been published in 1828. The drama of "Hernani" was produced at the Théâtre Français in 1830. Before this Hugo had written "Marion Delorme," but reprecentation, on account of the manner in which Louis XIII. was delineated, was prohibited. At the same time the King bestowed upon Hugo a new pension. This he instantly declined. After the Revolution, there being no longer any reason for the suppression of "Marion Delorme," it was produced at the Porte St. Martin and was very successful. About the same time was issued a volume of elegies entitled "Autumn Leaves." The great drama of "Le Roi s'Amuse," it is said, was written during the Revolution of July-the first act in four days. When it was produced at the Comédie Française in 1832 the Ministry found inadmissable allusions to Louis Philippe in the character of Francis I. They at first deeided to suspend, and then altogether to suppress, the play. Hugo carried the matter to the law courts and nade a speech in his own bahaif; but the decision was against him, and he immediately relinquished his pensions. The play of "Lucréce Borgia" was produced at the Porte St. Martin in 1833, and was followby "Marie Tudor," by "Angelo, tyran de Padone" in 1835, and by "Ruy Blas" in 1838, to the great success of which Frederick Lemaitre contributed. From this time the romantic school was regarded as triumphant. At this time M. Hugo made a contract with a Paris publisher, by which he was to receive the sum of 240,000 francs for the right to publish all his existing works for the period of eleven years. "Les Burgraves" was the last piece which M. Hugo wrote for the theatre. It was presented in 1843, with doubtful success. A piece precompleted, called "The Twins," was never

AN UNFLINCHING OPPONENT OF LOUIS NAPOLEON, The great nevel of "Notre Dame de Pacis" had been received with enthusiastic approbation in 1831-a book too well-known to require comment. Hugo began to write it on the 27th of July, 1830; the next day all Paris was in insurrection, but he went steadily on with his work. During these troublous days Hugo kept a diary, afterward published under the title of the "Journal of a dst in 1830." This forms a part of the " Literary and Philosophical Mélanges." In 1841 M. Hugo was chosen a member of the French Academy, though the classicists railled against him. He had been rejected in 1836, 1839 and 1840. His introductory discourse was political rather than literary. In 1845 he was created a peer of France by Louis Philippe. He now began to give more attention to politics, and the Revolution of 1848 gave him his opportunity. The City of Paris had sent him to the Constituent Assembly. For a time he ontinued to vote with the Conservative party, but upon his election to the Legislative Assembly he became n emocratic, and even secialistic. He was the most unflinching opponent of Louis Napoleon. A newspaper, the Exenement, which he founded and in which he wrote the Epinoment, which he founded and in which he wrote vigorously, was suppressed by authority. After the comp distance, and he was one of the three selected by the Legislative Assembly to enleavor to secure the co-operation of the National Guard. It is said that he was himself tempted to head a movement of the people against the army of Napoleon. He was the author of the precimation which signatized Louis Napoleon as a traitor, an outlaw and a violator of the Constitution, and he revised the precimation of the Constitution, and he revised the precimantism of the Committee of Resistance. He was banished by a decrea of the usurper and left Paris on the 11th of December, 1851. He was more than willing to remain and suitse impris-

was expelled from Beigium. He left Antwerp for England in Angust, 1855, making on the eve of embarkation a strong speech in behalf of political liberty.

After a few days in Eugland, he took up his residence in the Island of Jersey. His pecuniary resources had become small, and he began again the life of a literary worker; but within two years he was compelled, through the influence of the French with the British Government, to remove to Guernsey. This created no little indignation, and meetings to express sympathy with the exile were held in Loudon and Glasgow. In Guernsey, among French-speaking people, he was comparatively at home. He resided in Hauteville House, and there wrote "Les Misérables." This well-known work appeared in 1862 simultaneously in eight languages—at Parls, London, Brussels, Madrid, Berin, St. Petersburg, Turin and New-York. Here he wrote his bitter profest against the execution of John Brown in Virginia, Here, too, was written the first of the series of the noem, "The Legend of the Ages," "Chansons des Rues et Beis" (1865), "Les Travailieurs de la Mer" (1866), and "L'homme qui Rit" (1869). After the appearances of "Les Misérables" a banquet was given by his publisher at Brussels at which he presided, and Louis Blanc, Eugene Pelletan, Champfleury and Theodors de Banville were present. He might have refurned to France in 1869, after the Emperor's proclamation of anneesty. But he refused to avail binself of the privileure and sent to the Rappet a protest against the pibeseile of May, 1870, confrains the reforms langurated by the Emperor. He was cited, as the author of this protest, to appear before the Correctional Chamber of Paris to answer to a charge of having endeavored to excite harted of the Government. But the Government which he detested was passing away.

His Return to Paris the Emperor. HIS RETURN TO FRANCE.

When M. Hugo returned to Paris the Emperor was him-self an exile. The first work he did after his arrival in Paris was to issue an address to the German people, urging them to establish a German republic. He was elected in February, 1871, as a representative of the Department of the Seine in the National Assembly at Bordeaux He strongly opposed the preliminaries of peace with Prussia. He resigned his seat because the members of the Right refused to listen to him. He returned to Paris, mourning the death of his second son, which had just occurred. He found the city engaged in the insurrection of the 18th of March; but during the Commune he remained in Paris. He endeavored, by a vicerous peem, to save the Column in the Place Vencione; and he did what he could to mitigate the popular excesses. After the haurrection he went to Brussels, where he sheltered the Communist refugees and plead their cause with the Belgian Government. He was required immediately to depart, and found refuse I Loudon. He soon returned to Parls, where he asked for Rochefort's partion, which was refused. Again a candidate for the Assembly he was defeated, receiving only 95,000 votes. In 1872 he published a volume of poems onlited "The Terrible Year," in which the misfortunes of France were depicted. He continued to reside in the Boulevard de Cheby, writing new works and superintending the reprinting of old ones. His draum of "Ray Blas" was revived in 1872 at the Odeon, where it miduled a run of one hundred nights; the average evening receipts being 5,000 francs. He wrote his novel of "Ninety-Three" in 1874. This describes the war in La Vendée. It was published simultaneously in French, English, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch and Hungarian, and from these translations alone M. Hago is reported to have received 80,000 francs. He also published a record of his career—"Before Exile." "During Exile" and "After Exile"—and a treatise on "The Art of Reing a Grandfather." In 1877, the first part of which appeared in 1850. His "Religious and Relixion," a philosophical poem, was begun in 1870 and completed in 1880.

His Closing Years serence And Cheeriful. mourning the death of his second son, which had just gun in 1870 and completed in 1880.

The later years of M. Hugo were serene and cheerful In polite society he was always welcome, but he was especially and warmly regarded by men of letters and artists. He occasionally made an execusion to Germany. He treated Americans with marked atten-tion, and frequently expressed regret that he abandoned a project which he had once formed of visiting the United States. He was comhe had pelled to mourn the loss of his only sons, Charles Victor and François Victor, both men of literacy ability.

brother, Jules Abel, who died in 1855, was an historical writer of merit.

In America this veteran writer should be remembered with especial honor, for since he cast away the monarchical scuttiments to which he was born, he has been a constant and consistent republican. There is nothing finer in the history of the times than his steady and apprited opposition to the usurpations of the last of the Bonaparte monarchs. "I love America as a fatheriand," he said in a letter to Gemeral Chaseret; "the great Republic of Washington and John Brown is a glory to civilization.

Associa has the double happiness of being free like England and logical like France, We shall applied her particularly in all her steps forward; we are fellow-citizens of every great nation." As a literary man, were his works less worthy of preservation M. Hugo might be forgotton; but as a French democrat, with few inconsistencies to explain and with a persistence which few of his country norm have exhibited, he is entitled to honorable remembrance, and might have died, if he gave the matter a thought, entirely secure of it. brother, Jules Abel, who died in 1855, was an histori-

London, May 22 .- Count Terenzio Mamiana, the Italian poet, philosopher and politician, is dead.

identified with revolutionary movements in Bologua against the rule of Pope Gregory XVI. Exiled but captured, he was imprisoned at Ventee in 1831, but after

OBITUARY NOTES. LONDON, May 22.-Daniel Schenkel, the erman theologian, is dead.

Washington, Penu., May 22.-Professor amuel Jones, professor emeritus of physics and enemstry of the Washington and Jefferson College, died at an

Charles Johnsen died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. S. Gray, No. 160 West Twenty-thirdest, on Thursday, He was born at Hailowell, Mrs. in 1814 and came to New-York in 1850. He has been dentined with nearly all of the street car and stage companies of the city. He was a successful operator in real estate and a director in the Franklin and Emporium Insurance Company, Dry Pock, Bank and Broadway Savings Institution.

William D. Warren died at his home in this city on Thursday in his sixty-third year. He was born at Stafford Springs, Coun., on June 12, 1822. While still a youth he went to Boston and engaged in the express business for a few years, when he opened a livery stable. From this business he went into that of contracting, confining himself principally to railroad work. He was the auth-contractor who lould the first reservoirs in Central Park and also had the contract for cutting through about a mile of Eightheave. The greater part of his railroad work was done on Pennsylvania railroads, among them being the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, his most difficult contract on which being the ent at Seranton. The New-York City and Northern Railroad was built by him from this city to Carmel, and he had the contract for its extension to Boston. The funeral will take place at his home on Monday at 9 a.m. and the body will be taken to Woburn, Mass., for burial.

JOHN KELLY TO MAKE THINGS LIVELY LATER. The Tammany Committee on Organization held its last meeting last evening before the summer vacation. The next meeting will be held in September. The General Committee will hold its last meeting for the season on Friday evening next. A resolution was adopted that when the position of Collector of this port is filled it advisable that the person chosen shall be a resident of this city, familiar with its commercial requirements, honest and upright, and one who will so conduct the affairs of the place as to insure a milted Democratic party in this city.

Messrs, Gilroy, Kirk and Martin were appointed a committee to receive from the Police Board the blanks for inspectors of election and poli-clerks for the next general election.

general election.

Copies of the second annual report of the United States Civil Service Commission were distributed to the members with the injunction to peruse them carefully. The committee was invited to attend the unveiling of the monument to Police Commissioner S. P. Nichols on Monday.

monument to Police Commissioner S. P. Nichols on Mon-day.

Police Justice Gorman announced that he has re-ceived one or two letters from John Kelly since the latter went to Clitton Springs.

Mr. Kelly writes that he has practically recevered from the insomnia which troubled him for so many months, that he sleeps an average of eight hours each might takes horseinek rides and walks daily, and is re-covering rapidly his usual robust health. Mr. Gorman added that Mr. Kelly will remain at Clifton Springs with his family until September, but that he believed he would be with the committee at its first precting in September, and thereafter take an active part in the affairs of the organization. This announcement was re-ceived with cheers. A resolution was passed that the officers of the committee, in the name of the organiza-tion, forward to Mr. Kelly its congratulations on his re-covery.

TORMENTED BY OFFICE SEEKERS. PHILADELPHIA, May 22 (Special),-Samuel J. Handall was so besieged by place-hunters that the hastly left town this morning with the understanding that he would return on Thursday.

CRUSHED BY A COAL CAR. CARBONDALE, Penn., May 22 (Special). Joseph Gilmartin, a driver at the Delaware and Hudson

Canal Company's mines at No. 1 shaft was crushed to leath by a runaway car to-day. If it was possible to go through life without ence taking a Cold, many of the minor, and not a few of the more serious ills of life would be avoided. But since it is idle to hope for so happy an exemption, it is well to remember that Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is a sure curaMORE ABOUT TONTINE

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL REVIEWS THE PARTIAL REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE EQUITABLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Str: In your issue of the 14th instant, Mr. H. P. Hyde, President of the Equitable Life, makes a partial eply to the presentation of the Tontine and Semi-Tonine system which I have made at three different times in your columns. He begins by imputing my motive for such discussion to jealousy at the amount of new business written on the Tontine plans, and disappointment Mutual; and asserts my consequent desire " to injure the business and reputation" of the Tontine companies. I have not assailed the credit or reputation of a single company in the slightest degree: I have but stated the facts respecting a system of business, which prove it to be an unnecessary and cruel hardship to multitudes of nicious and this discussion establishes its character and enables the public to judge both it and legitimate insurance upon their merits, upon the truth and the whole truth, then it will simply be fair to judge my motive for the discussion by the result of the discussion.

MOTIVES DO NOT ALTER PACTS. But neither my motive, nor the success of the companies in pushing Tontine, nor the amount written or paules in pushing Tontine, nor the amount written or not written on other systems, tonches in the slightest the surface and leaves the body of the thing untouched ? degree the questions I have raised respecting Tontine: Is Tontine gambling † Is it a perfectly needless and wanton hardship imposed upon the families of the multitudes who lapse their policies ? Does it, without the shadow of necessity, take from the family of the man who lapses the paid-up insurance his reserve and surplus might buy and ought to buy for their protection and give its price to a pool which has not carned it by any possible mathematical or commercial fletion ! Is it taking, yearly, millions of such pald-up insurance from such families and putting its price into such a pool ! These are the questions of interest to the public.

I shall make no further reply to Mr. Hyde's statements especting the business of the Connecticut Mutual, than that they are but bulf truths, with the essential parts left out to produce discrediting effect. When Mr. Hyde wishes to discuss them squarely, on the full facts, and dares, by reason of them, to impugn by one hair the solveney or financial standing of that company, he will be promptly met. But as these matters do not affect the inquends as to something else.

MR. HYDE'S DEFINITION OF TONTINE EXAMINED, Let us see how Mr. Hyde's reply leaves the questions raised. He thus defines Tontine policies: "They are the same in all respects as ordinary policies except that all premiums received and interest on the same, minus only death losses on members dying in the meantime, and th average expense of the company, are accumulated and livided exclusively among those policy-holders who survive and continue to pay their premiums until the end of the Tontine period, at which time the surplus is on the premiums of those who die, over and above the cost of their insurance up to the time of death; and both the reserves and surplus of those who lapse, " are accumplated and divided exemsively," etc. What the amount thus lost to those who die and lapse, and what amount of paid-up insurance it would buy for their families, this definition does not reveal. But in my letter of May 10 I showed what the amount of such loss would have to be order to make good the "estimates" of Tontine profits which the Equitable puts into the hands of its agents to collect Toutine with. To that exhibit Mr. Hyde does not

WHAT MR. HYDE DOES NOT ANSWER. He does not deny that to make good his "estimates n a twenty-year Tontine, for instance, out of each \$100,000,000 written there would have to be-and thereore he expects there will be-\$70,000,000 of lapses fielding to the pool at least \$7,500,000 of cash which night have bought and ought to have bought at least \$17,000,000 of paid-up insurance for the families of those who lapsed: he does not deny that if his company of a million and a quarter a day, as on the 28th of April, good its "estimates," it would need to have-and therefore must expect and intend to have-at least \$241,000, of cash which might have bought and ought to have bought for the families of those who lapse, at least \$66,000,000 of paid-up insurance; he does not deny that, on such a business, in twenty years his company alone would be having each year at least \$241,000,000 of lapses, and would be taking therefrom, for the Tontine pool, at least \$25,000,000 a year in cash, whereby would be lost to the families of those lapsing at least \$66,000,000 a year of paid-up insurance. He does not deny that to make good his "estimates" he has got to give those " who survive and continue " at least 72 per cent more than their own premiums can be made to produce with the Equitable's expenses and rate of interest, and that he can get that 72 per cent extra only out of the oriettures of reserve and surplus which ought to buy and would buy paid-up insurance for families.

These are the grand, fundamental facts of Tentine; ward was allowed to live in France, where for fifteen years he devoted himself to philosophy and literature, producing many detached articles, verses—some of them hymns—and metaphysical works. Pope Pins IX forescen, intended and arranged for; these are the results necessary to its "estimated" success; these are the results necessary to its "estimated" success; these are the grand, innuamental meta of these are the grand, innuamental meta of 1 statement of these are the grand, innuamental meta of 1 statement of these are the grand, innuamental meta of 1 statement of these are the grand, innuamental meta of 1 statement of these are the grand, innuamental meta of 1 statement of these are the grand, innuamental meta of 1 statement of these are the results necessary to its "estimated" success; these are the results necessary to its "estimated" success; these are the results necessary to its "estimated" success. benedeent that many men and their families should lose these enormous sums for the benefit of a lew, that the extraordinary profit of the few is full justification for the losses of the many, that it is a public benefit to base a scheme of speculation on the knowledge that in a long period of years a great many men of fair and even ex-cellent financial prospects will become financially broken and unable to earry on the insurance their tamilies need, that the profits wrung from such disaster are fair profits, clean money, will still like Toutine and take their hand in the game. But these facts and their effect and their intention have not been dealed; they are completely ignored by Mr. Hyde in his official utterance Therefore does Tootline stand confessed in those figures; and semi-Tontine is only 10 per cent off.

MR, HYDE'S DEFENCE OF TONTINE, Mr. Hyde makes four distinct points as the defence of Toutine, or semi-Toutine:

THE "GREAT PUBLIC GOOD ACCOMPLISHED BY

TONTINE." 1 1st. That by reason of the greater alleged persistence of Tontine policies, a greater number remain insured, and therefore a greater amount of protection is given; and that, to secure that greater persistence and to keep more families insured, it is worth while that those who lapse should lose what they have paid in: to put it in the language of their "estimates," it is better that wha seven-tenths of their policy-holders have paid, over and above the cost of their insurance up to the time of 'apac, should be lost; that the \$70,000,000 of lapses out of every \$100,000,000 should lose the \$7,500,000 which it had paid over and above the actual cost to the company for carrying the \$70,000,000 in order that a few more men may persist in paying premiums in the hope of winning a part of that \$7,500,000, and that incidentally a few more families may be insured during the Tontine period. The equivalent of \$5,000 apiece of paid-up insurance for 3,400 families is to be lost to them in order that a few more families of the men who are after that \$7,500,000 may be insured longer than they otherwise might. Do wrong to many that unusual good may come to a few, and to the few who are after, not the good of their own families, but the price of the losses of other families. Let them gamble for the \$7,500,000, because a somewhat greater number will keep up their insurance.

"PREPOSTEROUS TO PAY DIVIDENDS TO THOSE" WHO DIE EARLY.

Mr. Hydo's second point is this: he "lays saids the rehnements of calculation" of actuaries, which, however,

e is "not disposed to dispute," but simply ignores, and says that it is " preposterous to pay dividends to those who have paid in only a few premiums" and then die and their families get a good many times from the policy what has been paid for premiums. That is, a man who lives but a few years ought to pay more each year than one who lives longer; and if that is a sound and practicable principle in insurance, then the cost of a man's policy ought to be adjusted to the actual number of years he has lived. In order to earry out this, we shall have to lay aside, not only "the refinements of calculation," but the very bases of the whole business. The preposter ousness is not in a dividend which, in the case of one dying early, varies the proportion of the premiums paid to the policy collected by only an almost infinitesimal fraction, but in not so arranging matters that no one man should get more by dying early than the one that dies late. For example, a man takes a policy for \$10,000 and pays a premium of say \$250, and dies the first year; his family collects \$10,000, or 4,000 per cent of his premium; another pays five premiums, or \$1,000, and dies, and his family collects 1,000 per cent of his premiums; another pays twenty years, or \$5,000, and dies, and his family collects 200 per cent of his INSUFFICIENCY OF MR. HYDE'S REMEDY.

Suppose, now, it has cost the campany only 80 per cent of the premiums to carry the insurance, and it has, therefore, returned to each man 20 per cent of his premiums as a dividend; then the first man will have really paid out only \$200, and his family will have collected 5,000 per cent, instead of 4,000 per cent; the second will have paid \$800, and his family will have collected 1,250 per cent instead of 1,000 per cent; the third man will have tive for Coughs and Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis. .. | paid \$4,000, and his family will have collected 250 per

cent instead of 200 per cent. Giving each man his own dividead simply increases the percentage of collection just one-fourth in each case. And if the dividends of the two who died first had been withheld from them and given to the last, he would have paid out \$3,750 and his family would have collected but 267 per cent lustead of 250 per cent; an attempt at equalization amounting to only 17 per cent, as against 4,000 per cent still in the first case and 1,000 per cent in the second. If it be preposterous to have the one disproportion it is equally so to have the other; if dispreportion be preposterous it ought to be done away altogether, not infinitesimally varied; it must be the very basis of calculation that is wrong and not its "refinements." But will Mr. Hyde at the much smaller amount written by the Connecticut tell us that the perpetually varying disproportion between premiums paid and insurance collected in both fire and life insurance is wrong! If so, will be tell us how it is wrong! Will be indicate and develop the proper basis of calculation for both kinds! Will be tell us how, if disproportion be done away, there can be any such thing as insurance at all I Will he tell us families, and a public evil. And if the system be per- how the premiums paid can be adjusted to the policy to be collected on any other basis than the current risk of loss ! And if risk be the basis of premium, and the only possible basis, will be tell us why any man should pay more, than his risk costs the company in order that another may pay less than his risk costs them ! If disproportion be preposterous why does he still offer to issue policies by a plan which leaves it at a maximum !

> as far still. Why does he use a ten-year Tontine at all and stop short at a twenty ! No; Mr. Hyde's defence ignores, not the "refinements," but the very alphabet of the business; and presumes upon the complete ignorance of his readers. He practically denies that the true individual share in the yearly gross cost of insurance is known, or that the premiur he charges have any relation or proportion to it. THE TRUE BASIS OF ADJUSTING COST.

A ten-year Tontine goes one-half as far in this reform as

a twenty-year; and a forty-year Tontine would go twice

His company is carrying a gross amount of insurance on a large number of men of different ages and a consequently different risk of dying in each year, and he charges each a premium proportioned to that risk: at the end of the year he finds that the losses have been less than he expected; that is, the cost of insurance has not been as much as was expected; the risk was not as great as was expected; if, now, he returns that part of each premium which was charged and paid to meet losses which did not accrne as expected, to cover a greater risk than the actual one, the gross cost of insurance will be wholly met-each premium-payer, including those who have died during the year, will have paid his own full share of that cost, his proportion of the entire risk-will have paid all that would have been charged him had no greater losses been expected. Is not that exactly true, Mr. Hyde f And why should any man pay more than is called for by the proportion of his individual risk to the entire risk ! And if more, how much more! On what principle will you calculate the proper individual share I If that is not the proper basis of individual share in the gross cost, what is it, and how will you apply it ? TONTINE MORTALITY.

Mr. Hyde's third point is that the Tentine policynolders are better risks and have a smaller mortality, which makes their profits larger; and "as a demonstration of this fact" he gives the ratio of the death losses to premium income on the Equitable's Tontine policies, on those of four other companies not named, and on those of the Connecticut Mutual; and says "these figures speak for themselves." A " LUCUS A NON."

The figures " as a demonstration " are simply grotesque in their absurdity. The ratio of death losses to premium income in different companies of different ages, with different plans of insurance, some with a great deal of old business, others with nearly all new-like the Equitcomparatively little, some with much business on high premium plans, others with much on the low premium plans, does not afford the slightest indication as to the value of any kind of business because it does not give even a hint as to the actual mortality per cent in any company. We can judge the quality of any kind of business only by comparing the actual losses under all kinds, first, with the table of expected losses, and then with each other. Let Mr. Hyde tell us what per cent of the nortality table the death losses in the Tantine class are, and what they are in the non Tontine risks, and we shall egin to know something about it. But his presen faures grossly misrepresent the whole matter. If his true "demonstration," then the average mortality of Tontine insurers is a good deal less than one-half that expected by the American table. Is that the case, Mr. Hyde I Give us facts which mean something, not figures which have no relation to the matter. Tontine policy holders would probably live as

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MORTALITY LOSSES IN THE EQUITABLE.

The natural inference from Mr. Hyde's statement that a chief reason of large Tontine profits " is the smaller death rate experienced among the helders of these policies than among those insured on the ordinary plan," s that his policy-holders on the ordinary plan have to bear their own greater mortality by themselves, and the bear their own greater mortality by themselves, and the
Toutine men get the whole benefit of their smaller mortailty; and that the mortality of the company as a whole
is not made to bear on all in equal proportion, according to are by which the premiums are graded. Is that the case I

Mr. Hyde's fourth point is, the "results" of a fifteenrear Toutlue in the Equitable compared with a policy in

the Connecticut Mutual. Here, again, Mr. Hyde's figures do not represent like

conditions, nor make allowance for the differences. In the Connecticut Mutual policy, Mr. — had given notes for part of his premiums, on which he paid interest which Mr. Hyde includes in his statement of premiums paid. If he wishes to include a part of the interest we have received with the premium, let us include it all 1 ooth cases; let us reduce both policies to like conditions take the full payments to the Connecticut Mutual, and compounding them at 6 per cent, they would have amounted to \$2,923 15; compounding his payments to the Equitable, at the same rate, they would amount to \$4,005 58. During all the time we stood ready to give his family the paid-up insurance that what we had it hand would buy, if he lapsed. Had he lapsed in the Equitable all would have gone, his family would have got othing. He would have paid to the Equitable \$1,082 43 more than to us. Deduct that excess of pay ment from the cash value, \$2,765 35, which the Equitable now offers him, and it leaves \$1,682 92, as the sum with which the Connecticut Mutual's settle ment ought to be compared. The reserve in that company on this policy at that time was \$1,321 22; the surplus for that year was \$48 35; total, \$1,369 57, or \$313 35 less than the Equitable's Toutine settlement, on an equivalent basis. That \$313 35 came out of the tapses and forfeitures of other people's insurance, and a good deal more than that had to be gotten out of other people's insurance for this man; for the Equitable has not earned 6 per cent interest for the last fifteen years, and its expenses have been a good deal above those of the Connecticut Mutual. But chatever advantage it can show in its Tontine settleuents comes out of other people's losses. That is the point. And, in order to get this \$313 35, or more, this man has been, for afteen years, risking every dollar he as paid. The Connecticut Mutual's settlements repreent simply the full, proper results from each man's own payments, not what other, men have been made to lose for his benefit. COMPARISON OF THE TONTINE SETTLEMENT WITH

THE "ESTIMATES."
It is very interesting to note that this Toutine settle ment quoted by Mr. Hyde is not as good by nearly \$1,000 as the 'estimates" which he used for getting that business, and for many years after, nor as good by nearly \$400 as the "estimates" he is now using to get that same kind of business.

GAMBLING.

Mr. Hyde says: "There is of course not one particle of truth in the assertion that Tontine is gambling." But he has not even attempted to refuse my definition of gamling, nor the logic by which it and Toutine are tied together. Denial of logic is not answer to logic.

THE ARGUMENT FROM " NEW BUSINESS." His final word is a boast of his company's new busines nd its magnitude. New business is not logic; it decides no question of right and wrong. But of the new business written and boasted about by the Equitable, in 1883, early \$17,000,000 was not taken at all!

How much of the enormous sum written in 1884 was not taken ? How much of the million and a quarter a day will not be taken ! THE ARGUMENT FROM SURPLUS.

Mr. Hyde says his company's surplus is \$14,000,000;

but it is \$14,000,000 only by a standard of solveney which his own State has repealed and replaced by one of the more conservative type of Connecticut and Massachusetts; and this new standard will take effect two years hence, and by it the Equitable's boasted surplus is reduced to \$10,176,484, of which \$6,408,861 beloags to the Toutine pool. And the legislative investigating committee are decidedly of opinion that that \$6,408,861 ought to be charged as a liability and not paraded as a urplus; and all the experts whom I have ever met agree

octions Department pats it at \$6,408,861. Which sun Yours respectfully, JACOB L. GREENE, President. Hartford, May 20, 1885. THE WEATHER REPORT.

nereasing cloudiness and occasional rain, east to south

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON. May 22 .- For New-England.

winds, stationary followed by a slight fall in temperature, lower barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy weather and rain, easterly winds, slight changes in temperature, lower barometer. TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. HOURS: Morning. Night, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

30. The diagram shows the na umetrical variations in this city by tenths of inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 54 hours proceeding mininght. The irregular white line represents the oscillations by the mercury during those hours. The broken or dotted line represents the variations in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer at Hodnut's pharmacy, 818 Broadway.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, May 23-1 a. m.-Generally cloudy weather prevailed yesterday east of the Mississippi, with rain from Lake Erie to the Virginia coast. The changes in temperature were slight. The movement of the barometer here during the cloudy weather was downward. The temperature ranged between 53° and 67°, the average (59%) being 15% lower than on the corresponding day last year, and % lower than on Thursday.

day. Cloudiness, light rain and almost stationary tempera-ture may be expected in this city and vicinity to day, and slightly warmer, fair or partly cloudy weather Sunday.

Successful 78 Years—Long lists of well-satisfied ous-tomers succeeding their parents and grandparents. 7 stores full of furniture, carpeta, &c. Cowysurtwart. 153 to 165 Chatham-at, but, Chatham Square kievated Station and City Hall, New-York. Brooklyn stores—4/18 to 412 Fullon-at.

Pond's Extract cures Blind or Bleeding Piles Genuine only in Bottles with Buff Wrangers.

White and with safety. Use Pyle's Pearline. Have You Smoked the New Cigarettel Ask for the "Sunny South." MARRIEL

OAKLEY-CURRY-At Portchester, N. Y. on Thursday, May 21, by the Rev. A. K. Szaford, D. D., Gilbert Oakley, of New-York, to Mrs. R. E. Curry, of the former place.

SHERRERD-HAWLEY-At 12 m., May 21, at the First Presbyterian Clurch, Troy. N. Y., by the Rev. K. C. Anderson, D. D., John M. Sherrert to Carrie Frances, daughter of C. R. Hawley. All of Troy. N. Y. WAY-MERRIAM-On Tuesday, May 19, by the Rev. Theodore C. Williams, at the residence of the bride's parents 239 West 54th-st. George P. Way, jr., to Louise Angele, daughter of James S. Merriam.

All notices of marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

BAYS-On Friday, May 22, Mary Marcella, wife of Augustus F. Bays. uneval from Church of the Holy Sepsichre, Park-ave, and 74th-st. on Sunday, at 2 o'clock. BROWNE—At Youkers, N. Y., on Thursday, May 21, Fayette P. Browne, in the 57th year of his age, Funeral services will be held at First Presbyterian Church, Youkers, Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

Interment at Providence, R. I.

Thermoot on Long Island, after a lingering filness, Cap-tain Stephen Carmick.

Interment on Long Island on Saturday. AMPBELL—On Thursday, May 21, John Campbell, in the 87th year of his age.

Stib year of his age.

Funeral sauraday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Dr. A. M. Campbell, Mt. Vernou, N. Y.

Train leaves New-Havan Depot at 5:c2 o'clock p. m.

FRELINGHUYSEN—At his residence, in Newark, on Wednesday, May 20, after a tingering illness, Frederick T.

Freilinghusen, in the 5th year of his age.

The funeral services will be neid in the North Reformed Church, Newark, on Sauralay, 234 inst, at 2 o'clock.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

OREEN-At Providence R. I., May 22, Maria S., wife of Dr. Charles L. Green and daughter of the late Aiden f. Spooner, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funcral services at Hompstead, L. I., Sunday afternoon, May 24, at 3 o clock. Train leaves Long Island City at 1:38. NEEDHAM On Thursday, May 21, Louise Belle Needham

In the 22d year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, 37 Madison-ave.
Plaintield, N. J., Sunday, 4:30 p. m. PECKHAM—On Thursday morning, May 21, Frederick B. Peckham, youngest son of the late John S. Peckham, of Interment at Utica.

STOKES On Priday, May 22, of measies, Frederick Colby, infant son of Bilen C. and Prederick A. Stokes.

intent son of sales.

Funeral private.

Detroit pajers please copy.

VAN HENSSELAER - At Newark, Wednesday, May 20, 1885

Stophen V.C. Van Hensselaer, aged 40 years.

Fineral services saturtay, May 23, at 4 o'clock p. m., from his late residence, 20 Fullonst, Newark, N. J.

Internent at Believille, N. J.

Internent at Believille, N. J.

Van Vran short filmess, ids Z James, beloved wife of M. F. Van Vran-ken and daughter of the late M. F. James. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, May 24, at 2:30 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 54 Jufferson-3t., Brookijn.

MULLIS-On Friday moraing, May 22, 1855, Isabella, eldest daughter of Pr. Harrison and Isabella M. Willis, age 10 years, I menth and 9 days.

Fineral service's from her parents' residence, No. 695 Lafayette. Willis, and the structure of the stru

WALES-At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 22, of consumption, Sarah R. Wales, aged 65 years. Burial at Katoush, N. Y.

Special Notices.

Parquet Floors. WILLIAM HANNAM & CO.,

293 5THAVE, BEWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS. FLOOR COVERING SUITABLE FOR EVERY CLASS OF ROOM,
CHEAP FLOORS FOR OFFICES, KITCHENS AND

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Mrs. McElrath's HOME-MADE PRESERVES, &c., &c. Families supplied with PURE Fruit Jellies, Preserves, Canned and Brandled Fruits, Spiced Fruits and Pickles, &c.

&c., PUT UP IN GLASS.
GOODS STORED UNTIL AUTUMN. Circulars with references and prices sent on applicati
Address Mrs. SARAH S. McELBATH, 303 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

Piles-Itching Piles Positively cured; also, Biind and Bleeding Piles, Flatula, Salt Rhoum, and all diseases of the skin by the use of ZOBSMAN'S CURE.

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To Coney Island Free.

A CHANCE FOR THE CHILDREN.

By the generosity of the Sea Beach Rallway THE TRIE-UNE can send every boy and girl under 12 to Coney Island and back free. The father, eider brother, teacher or guardisc of the child only has to cip from THE TRIBUNE the free pass printed to-day and use it for the child the same as a regular ticket. It is an excellent chance to give the little ones an inexpensive and happy holiday. The clasues will only last a few days and should be improved at once.

Letters for Europe need not be specially directed for dis-patch by any particular steamer in order to secure speedy di-livery at destination, as all Trans Atlantic mails are for-warded by the tastest vessels available. Foreign mails for the week ending May 23 will closs (FROMFILT in all cases) at this office as follows:

ATURDAY—At 10:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Gailla, via Queenstown; at 10:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Gailla, via Queenstown; at 10:30 a. m. for Beigtum direct, per s. a. Waesland, via Antworp (feders must be directed; "per Waesland,") at 1; n. for the Windward Intunda, per s. s. Trinidad; at 1:30 p. m. for Cuba and Porto Rice, per s. s. Sara-toga, via Havana; at 4 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Edith Goldon. per a S. Editib Goldon.
Mails for China and Japan, per S. S. City of Tokto, (via
San Francisco), close here May *26 55 7 p. m. Mails for
Australia, New-Zenkand, Sandwich and Pyll Islanch, per A.
E. Zenkanda, via San Francisco), close here May *39 45
7 p. m. (or on arrival at New-York of a. z. Celtic with Erish mails for Australia).

with them; and not only the experts, but all business men who understand the matter.

Mr. Hyde's official report to the New-York Department states the surplus "exclusively belonging to Tentine policy-holders" at \$7,125,987; his report to the Con-

How to Blench Lineas Beautifully